

TERMS
THE PINEY WOODS PLANTER
Will be published every Saturday

J. TOTHILL and Wm. F. EISELY.
The price will be FIVE DOLLARS per annum if paid in advance, or SIX DOLLARS if not paid until the end of the year. A. payments made within the first three months will be considered as in advance.
No subscription received for a less period than twelve months; nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Will be charged at the rate of One Dollar for every ten lines or under, for

Piney Woods Planter.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO SORTS OF GOVERNMENT, ONE OF, AND THE OTHER OVER THE PEOPLE.—WE HAVE SWORN TO SUPPORT THE FORMER AND OPPOSE THE LATTER.

JOHN TOTHILL, and WM. F. EISELY, PUBLISHERS.

JOHN TOTHILL, Editor

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LIBERTY, MI., FEBRUARY 22, 1840.

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the first, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent insertion. No advertisement will be inserted even once, for less than TWO DOLLARS, in advance.
Persons sending advertisements are requested to mark on them the number of times they desire them to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until forfard, and accordingly charged.
A liberal deduction will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED

ALSO:
Justices' and other blanks for sale at this Office.

To the Public.

THE rights of the editors and publishers of papers have been so long neglected. Justice will never be done unless themselves assert their rights and enforce the most rigid rules, which in the end will be found alike salutary to the public and beneficial to those engaged in the press. Publishers of papers have been so long imposed upon by the community at large, that they are considered to some extent a degraded class of beings, when in fact there is no vocation in life so honorable, deserving of so high consideration, productive of so much good, a class that exerts so powerful an influence. It is known to be proverbial for the debtors to newspaper publishers to consider their demands as the last to be paid—debts to which there is attached no moral obligation, and which they can refuse to pay with justice and honor; hence it is incumbent upon the conductors of the press to assert their own rights, and resolve, severally and jointly, to bring all patrons of newspapers under the same obligations that attach to other contracts, or always remain in poverty and want, with thousands due them from the most solvent men in the country.

We call upon all editors and publishers of papers who approve of the following rules, to endorse them by their signatures—those that at the head of their papers, and strictly adhere to them.

1st. No subscription received without payment in advance.

2d. No subscription received for less than six months.

3d. Advance payment will be required from all transient advertisers.

4th. To announce no man for any office either state or county, without the advance payment of ten dollars.

5th. Political circulars charged as advertisements and payment required in advance.

6th. All advertisements of a personal character will be charged double, and payment required in advance.

7th. Election tickets will not be printed without order, nor delivered to any person without payment.

8th. All subscribers, without respect to persons, who are delinquents on the 1st of October, will be stricken from the list and their accounts put in suit.

The above rules, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to abide by.

The above has been signed by nearly all the editors and publishers in the state, and we hesitate not to say, will be enforced rigidly.

We did not sign the "rules" sooner, but experience has taught us that we should have done so. The 1st of October was the time fixed on, and our year ends not till February, after which we will be governed by them; for, we are convinced, nothing else will do.

TOTHILL & EISELY,
Publishers of the Piney Woods Planter.

The subjoined, from the Philadelphia Public Ledger, expresses our sentiments on this subject:

MEANNESS.—Some newspapers are eternally harping on that foolish theme—"Do, good patrons, pay us our money, and permit us to eat. Dear, kind, honest, good natured, benevolent, charitable patrons, pay your subscriptions; we cannot get along without money; we know your disposition to encourage the press; don't forget your poor, slavish, beggarly printer, &c. &c. Now, as the saying is, the world owes every man a living; to obtain it he may work, beg, pick pockets, make shipplasters, according to the directions of his taste and talents. But one of these branches of business is enough; if he chooses to work, let him work, and if he prefers begging, let him beg; but it is curious indeed, if a man must work and beg, both. The pitiful tone of supplication used by certain papers, confesses a want of worth; they appeal to the wrong principle—they address themselves to the compassion of their subscribers, when they have demands on their justice. If they ask payment for an equivalent rendered, let them speak out like men; and not whimper, whine and sue like mendicants. If they ask for money, when they have no claims founded in law and justice, they are beggars in fact, and may act accordingly. Of this we are certain, that any business which needs must be eked out with beggary, is not worth following; and if we have a correct view of the subject, hoeing potatoes, cleaning sinks, or any other kind of honest employment, is much more respectable than that "pay me for the sake of eating" system.

FEDERAL DOCTRINE.
"Such a Bank (a National Bank) is not a mere matter of private property, but a political machine of the highest importance to the state."
—Alexander Hamilton.

FEDERAL WHIG DOCTRINE.
"But the true and efficacious and permanent remedy, I solemnly believe, is to be found in a Bank of the United States."
—Henry Clay, Feb. 19, 1838.

"I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the common good of the country."
—Henry Clay, May 21, 1838.

"I am willing to go for a revival of the State Bank Deposit System; and if, contrary to my convictions, it should furnish a sound and stable currency, and successfully manage the national finances, I will yield it my continued confidence and support."
—Henry Clay, Syracuse, July 26, 1838.

CLAY AND THE OCCUPANTS.
"I did say" (mark the expression,) "I did say that the questions on the Public Lands, are a lawless rabble, that they might as well seize upon our forts, our arsenals, or on the Public Treasury, as to rush out and seize upon the public lands."
—Speech of Henry Clay, June 26, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.
"The power for the incorporation of a National Bank, has not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States by the constitution."
—Thomas Jefferson, 1791.

"This institution (the United States Bank) is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our constitution."
—Thomas Jefferson, 1803.

"But in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us, we could not make a beginning towards AN INDEPENDENT USE OF OUR OWN MONEY."
—Thomas Jefferson, 1803.

"The severe lessons of experience, will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering (a National Bank), even if the constitution did not present insuperable objections."
—Jackson's Farewell Address.

"In separating the government from the Banks, we secure to Labor its fair reward, every honest pursuit is promoted, the government is relieved from the political influence of the money power, legislation is purified, and the republican feelings of our citizens are cherished."
—Andrew Jackson, Dec. 16, 1837.

"Uncompromising hostility to a National Bank."
—Martin Van Buren.

"Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operation of the government; at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, let the part of wisdom again to renew the connection!"
—Martin Van Buren.

The Federal party "now look to a single and splendid government of an aristocracy, founded on banking institutions, and monied corporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of Manufactures, Commerce and Navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the monarchy of their aim, and perhaps the surest stepping stone to it."
—Jefferson's Memoirs Vol. 4, page 422.

Well Digging.

THE subscriber having returned, after being absent more than a year, and has no permanent residence, but intends remaining in this neighborhood for some length of time, offers his services to the public and "cold water" folks generally, in the capacity of digging, cleaning and repairing wells. His method is the latest and most approved of now in use.—Any order left at this place will be attended to.
PYENT E. JACKSON.
Feb 8 50-4t

Notice.

AT the March Term, 1840, of the Probate Court of Antrim county, we will present our accounts, as administrators on the estate of Wm. Brown, deceased, for final settlement and allowance.

J. SUDDUTH,
W. B. HALES,
Adm'rs.
Feb 1 49-4t

NOTICE.

TO all persons interested: I will apply to the Probate Court of Pike county, on Monday the 17th day of March next, to have a writ of dower issued for the purpose of laying out and setting apart my dower in the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Caleb Burton, deceased, to wit: the W 1/4 of the N E 1/4 of section 31 township 3 range 9 E, containing 80 acres, also, the S E 1/4 of section 31 township 3 range 9 E, containing 160 acres, a part of the S W 1/4 of section 32 in township 3 of range 9 E, being known by a small branch running through North of a small branch running through said gr section and a part of the W end of said gr section, and all the land lying S of said branch as included in said gr section being about 92 acres.

MARIAH M. CUNNINGHAM,
Adm'rs. of Caleb Burton, decd.
Feb 5, 1840.
Printers fee 50-4t

We most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother types, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

NEW YORK, DEC. 17, 1839.

Sir:—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Impositor,") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church, I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, Sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton, to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 255 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for the city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base impostor, Fenwick; I subscribe myself,
Sir, very respectfully,
J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland,
Boston, Mass.

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

REVEREND IMPOSTOR. LOOK OUT!

LOOK OUT! Look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county, as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR." The soulless VILLAIN, who was dismissed from the pulpit, some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impudently manufacturing, with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worthless medicine—a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing in swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the GENUINE ORIGINAL.

If the people of America will only bear ONE FACT in mind, there is not even a POSSIBILITY of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:—NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELLING AGENT has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. AGAIN, every Agent of the TRUE Sanative is appointed by the GENERAL AGENT, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository, in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) REMEMBER THE ABOVE FACTS, and they

may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE ORIGINAL COMPOUND.

N. B.—Every agent of the Matchless Sanative is EARNESTLY desired to give an IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be CERTAIN that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank all his agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

D. S. ROWLAND,
Gen. American Agent, Depository,
No. 188, Washington st., Boston.
Dec 23, 1839. 50-5t

POETRY.



SONG FOR THE TIPLER.

Fill up the cup, the bowl, the glass,
With wine and spirits high,
And we will drink while round they pass,
To—Vice and Misery!

Push quickly round the draught again,
And drain the goblet low,
And drink in revelry's swelling strain,
To—Reason's overthrow!

Fill, fill again, fill higher still,
The glass more warmly press;
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill,
To—Human beastliness!

Push round! push round in quickest time,
The lowest drop be spent
In one loud round to guilt and crime,
And—Crime's just punishment!

Fill, fill again—fill to the brim,
To—Loss of honest fame!
Quaff, deeper quaff, while now we drink
Our wives, our children's shame!

Push round, push round with loudest cheers
Of mirth and revelry!
We drink to—Woman's sighs and tears,
And children's poverty!

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high!
Thus soon we'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tears and sighs,
Give—Beauty's broken heart!

Once more! while power yet remains,
E'en with its latest breath,
Drink! to ourselves—DISEASE and PAIN,
AND IMPURITY and DEATH.

STANZAS.
BY MISS C. BARTON WILSON.
Up my cheek youth smiles no more;
No more with hope my pulses move;
For my life's summer hours are o'er;
And yet—I love!

My heart is like a broken lute,
Whose strings no more to rapture move;
The voice of joy in me is mute;
And yet—I love!

I have no witching skill to charm—
Nor spell a kindred flame to move;
Powerless am I the heart to warm;
And yet—I love!

THE ROYAL LOVERS.—Victoria, the young Queen, is getting her miniature taken, to be set in a superbly mounted watch-case, as a present to Prince Albert, her "intended." The courtship of the royal lovers commenced as follows, the Queen first "breaking the ice." The Prince was expressing his gratitude for his kind reception in England, when Victoria put the question—"If your highness is pleased with the country, would you wish to remain in it?" Upon that hint he spoke, and the affair was soon settled.—Penny.

Women and Horses.—Sam Slick contends that women and horses resemble each other in a great many respects. Without endorsing his opinions we give them in his own words. "Any man that understands horses, has a pretty considerable fair knowledge of women; for they are just alike in temper, and require the very same identical treatment. Incurable the timid ones be gentle with the fractious, but lather the sulky ones like blazes.—16.

PRIDE.—It has been well said, that the thing most likely to make the angels wonder, is to see a proud man. But pride of birth is the most ridiculous of all vanities—it is like boasting of the root of the tree instead of the fruit it bears.

ITEMS.

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PRIDE.—It has been well said, that the thing most likely to make the angels wonder, is to see a proud man. But pride of birth is the most ridiculous of all vanities—it is like boasting of the root of the tree instead of the fruit it bears.

Persons of accidental or shadowy merit may be proud; but inborn worth must be always as much above conceit as arrogance.

Appointment by the President.—Christopher H. Dabbs, to be register of the land office at Oanelda, Louisiana, vice Andrew A. Roland, resigned.

The Richmond Whig is under the impression there will be no election of United States Senator, the present session, from Virginia.

Mathew Birchard, Esq., late Solicitor of the Land office at Washington, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of H. D. Gilpin.

UNITED STATES BANK.—Bennett, of the New York Herald, in one of his letters from Philadelphia, says: "It is fully admitted here, that the United States Bank will lose all her surplus profits, and a little more, making a sum of six or seven millions." So much for her cotton speculations.

Mukim in Paros.—Some extraordinary circumstances must interfere now a-days, to give interest to either a novel or a bankruptcy.

Solemn thoughts which by day hung over us like a cloud, become bright at night like the pillar which went before the Israelites.

Bitter opposition is at best a very doubtful kind of virtue.

Misfortune, when it crushes a great soul, is a thunderbolt destroying a temple.

A little great man in presence of a greater one, is like a holiday that falls on a Sunday, and is swallowed up in it.

The study of literature nourishes youth—solaces adversity—is delightful at home—unobtrusive abroad—deserts us not by the day nor by the night, in journeying or retirement.

A virtuous man who has passed through the temptations of the world may be compared to a fish, which lives all the time in salt water, yet is still fresh.

The Nashville Banner states that Col. Robert E. B. Baylor, formerly a Representative in Congress from Tuscaloosa District, Alabama, has given up the practice of the law, taken orders for preaching and gone to Texas.

HOMAGE.—I know of no homage more worthy of Deity, than the silent admiration excited by the contemplation of His works.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest medicine, a true friend.

MR. RIVES.—The Courier and Enquirer publishes a letter from Washington, conceding that the election of Mr. Rives "is rendered quite doubtful, by a very unreasonable demand made upon him by some of the 'impracticables.'"—said demand being a pledge that he will support Gen. Harrison for the presidency. He is willing to give a secret assurance; but he makes it a "point of honor" not to give a public pledge, lest, honest man! it may affect his standing with the anti-Harrison "impracticables."—N. O. Times.

MR. BESANCON AND THE UNION BANK.—Some of Mr. Besancon's friends may not understand the reason why the bill which he brought forward as chairman of the committee to which the subject was referred, should have made an exception in favor of the Union Bank. The reason why this exception was made, is found in the positive instructions of Speight's resolutions, which were peremptory and binding upon the reporting committee. Col. Fleming Wood of Natchez, true to his avowed doctrines on the currency, made an able speech in the House, denying the right of exception to the Union Bank.—Free Trader.

"What is wanting, said Napoleon, 'that the youth of France be well educated?' Mothers!" replied Madam Campan. This reply struck the Emperor. "Here said he, is a system of education in one word! Be it your care to train up Mothers, who shall know how to educate their children."

The south Alabamian relates the following matter of fact. A negro woman in our neighborhood was lately relating her experience to a gaping congregation of darkies among other things said she had been to heaven. One of the brethren says to her "Sister you see any brack folks in heaven?" She replied "O go away Sam, don't put a body out's pose I go to de kichen when I was dere."

Queen Victoria says that Prince Albert ought to have 150,000 a year for marrying her, while Melbourne thinks 100,000 will be good pay. She knows best what it is worth.

A cold ceremony.—Sixty three persons were baptised a few days since, at Trenton, by cutting holes in the ice on the Delaware. It occupied only forty minutes.

The following gentlemen were nominated as Harrison Electors by a meeting at the Capitol on the evening of Tuesday last; at which the Hon. John I. Guion presided: Hon. S. S. Prentiss, Hon. Thos. J. Word, Jones Stewart Esq., of Amite, and Henry Dickinson, of Lowides.—Mississippi.

Dr. Sturgeon, the newly elected Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of McKean, arrived too late to vote for the bill. JOHN HENDERSON, in direct violation of pledges, made before his election to a number of gentlemen in this State, made a long speech against the bill, and cast his vote also in opposition to it.—16.

A letter from Washington says that Mr. Hunter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will go with his friend Mr. Calhoun, in the support of Mr. Van Buren's administration. If this should prove true, the poor whiggies would die of chagrin.

Men show particular folly on five different occasions. When they establish their fortunes on the ruin of others; when they expect to excite love by coldness, and by showing more marks of dislike than affection; when they expect to become learned in the midst of repose and pleasure; when they seek friends without making any advances of friendship; and when they are unwilling to succor their friends in distress.

Whig Spoils.—That the Whigs fight only for principles, and not for "spoils," in the state of New York, may be gathered from the following, taken from the Alexandria Gazette, a leading whig paper:—N. O. Times.

"Hundreds upon hundreds of men who, in better times, would never have thought of asking for an office, are now among the applicants at Albany. As an example, we mention the facts that for the nineteen offices of deputy measurers of grain in New York, there are seven hundred applicants, and in like proportion are the applicants for other executive favors."

A new Science.—A philosopher, who has travelled much, and is a man of great experience, has discovered that no bow-legged individual has ever been distinguished for any extraordinary evidence of mental superiority.

Leggett's Writings.—We are happy to announce the publication of the political writings of this distinguished man—every democrat should own them.

The following objects are embraced in the bills introduced in Congress by the Hon. Robert J. Walker:—Free Trader.

1st. The removal of obstructions in the Pearl, Pascagoula, Leaf and Chickasawhay. 2nd. The reduction, in favor of sellers, of the price of the public lands to 25 cents per acre, to bring our population, and with it products, the true source of commerce. 3rd. The two per cent found bill to connect our eastern counties, by railroads, with Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, and bring us a large population from these States. 4th. The railroads designated in my last bill from Mississippi City to Paulding, and I have no objection to carrying it north, and with branches to the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers.)